

accused; his calling premeditates him to place a high value on his accuracy; his natural disposition as evidence before us shows is that of a man accustomed to observe carefully and determined to see all to be seen of any given action. That he could see all this tragedy is clear. It was about full moon, the moon was either shining or coming from shadow; the vessel was so small it did not exceed 20 feet from him; he was in no danger and could see and observe without fear or personal feeling. In his testimony he is positive and direct. He is corroborated also by certain physical facts. He testifies that Woods was shot when very close to Toulmin. Dr. MacDonald finds powder grains in Woods' wound. He testifies that the comrade was further away from Toulmin at the third shot, standing, looking back over his left shoulder. Dr. MacDonald found no powder in the comrade's wound, the ball striking the angle of the jaw on the left side of the face, entering upwards, but without force enough to make its egress from the skull. Toulmin testifies that Woods was wounded by a shot from the scuttle hatch, while the shot which killed the comrade came from his (the comrade's) own pistol, held about the height of the chest. In that case the powder grains would be in the comrade's wound, and not in Woods'. These facts, again, must be taken into consideration that Toulmin is the accused. Randall, so far as one can see, is disinterested. Randall, so far as one can see, is disinterested. Randall, so far as one can see, is disinterested.

We see no evidence of any premeditation of this crime. The testimony goes to show that Toulmin weakened by lack of food and exertion and irritated by liquor, the heat and by party annoyances which would probably have been having in his possession ready for use a weapon, and somewhat imbued by the value of native human life, in a moment of passion fired the fatal shot. This does not lessen his responsibility toward the law nor the obligation of the Court to punish him according to law. It is the belief of this Court, however, and we desire to put that belief on record, that the accused though guilty of murder is not of that character which deliberately, cruelly, and urged by vicious instincts premeditated and with fixed purpose, plans a crime.

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Therefore having heard and tried the complaint in the foregoing case, filed by Cheng Kam Chuen, brother of the deceased Cheng Lei San, H. R. Williams, Jun. U. S. Vice Consul in Canton, and John Goodnow, U. S. Consul-General for China, assisting by order of the Department of State, U. S. A., both acting judicially and Richard Toulmin, a citizen of the U. S. A., guilty of murder, by willfully, unlawfully and maliciously shooting at Cheng Lei San, a subject of His Majesty the Emperor of China, on the 7th day of July, A.D. 1898, on the steamship *Dong River*, flying the American flag, on the West River, in the Province of Kwangsi, in the Empire of China in the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the U. S. A., and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, of which shooting said Cheng Lei San died on July 7th 1898, said above-described place without capital punishment—the punishment whereof is imprisonment at hard labour for life.

Wherefore we adjudge and sentence the said Richard Toulmin to imprisonment for the term of his natural life at hard labour from this day in the prison for American convicts at Shanghai—China—or at such other place and prison as may be designated by the President of the United States.

In witness whereof we have set our hands and official seals this thirteenth day of December, A.D. 1898, at Canton, China.

H. B. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Consul in charge;
Acting judicially.

JOHN GOODNOW,
Consul General acting judicially and
assisting in this trial by order of
the Department of State.

We concur in the above decision and
sentence.

E. B. WARD,
JAC. J. LOSSING,
H. K. SHUMAKER,
J. S. MURRAY.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Lord Mayor of London took place at the Guildhall on the 9th ult. There were about 850 guests present. After the usual local toasts, the Army and Navy were toasted, Admiral Sir William Kennedy and General Wolsley responding for themselves and their respective forces, which were described as being in a perfect state of preparedness to meet any power disputing Great Britain's just claims.

The brevity of the speeches showed that every one realized the general anxiety to hear the Marquis of Salisbury, who, on rising to respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's ministers," was greeted with prolonged cheers. The Premier began by saying that a succession of events abroad had occasioned grave anxiety to the Ministry for a year past. He alluded to the murder of the Empress of Austria, for the double purpose of expressing the universal regret experienced on account of the crime and regret experienced on account of the crime and regret experienced on account of the crime.

Continuing the Premier remarked: The solution of this most difficult problem has been the object of the most diligent and unceasing

qualities and diplomacy upon the part of Admirals who have successfully accomplished what the Cabinets of Europe had been unable to do. I have sometimes thought that if the Cabinets were all dismissed and Admirals were installed in their places Europe would get along better.

Turning to the crisis with France the Premier remarked: "We have had quite recently to consider whether the question of a European war was not very near. But with great interest and consideration, the result has turned out happily, through the great judgment and common sense displayed by France under circumstances of unusual difficulty, which I think have relieved Europe of a very dangerous and threatening storm."

"While matters were in suspense—the Government was necessarily forced to take precautions that it should not be taken unawares. These precautions were most prompt and effective, but the immediate necessity for them has passed off. There has been some surprise on both sides of the Channel at the fact that these preparations have not suddenly ceased. But it is impossible to stop them at a moment's notice."

After referring to the various rumours of intended action arising out of these preparations including the seizure of Syria and Crete and the declaration of a protectorate over Egypt—the latter allusion being greeted with immense cheering—Lord Salisbury continued: "I am sorry to say that I cannot rise to the height of the aspirations indicated by the cheering of my audience. I do not venture to prophesy, if we are forced by others into a position we do not want occupy, what may occur; but we are well satisfied with the existing state of things, and we do not think any cause has arisen which necessitates effort on our part at present to modify it."

"The position causes occasional friction, but, taking the situation as a whole, and considering the feeling of other people as well as our own, we can reasonably rest content for the present with the existing state of affairs. I must not be understood as meaning that Great Britain's position in Egypt is the same now as it was before the fall of Undurman, but we earnestly hope that circumstances will not make it necessary materially to modify that position, as we are convinced as now."

Referring again to the war preparations, and asking his hearers to look at the state of the world, Lord Salisbury observed: "The Czar has invited a congress to provide for the disarmament of the world, but while we offer our hearty tribute to his motives and are willing to assist and sympathize in every way until the happy day when his aspirations are crowned with success, we must still provide precautions needful to counteract the dangers surrounding us."

"In some respects this era, this great epoch in the history of man, is marked by unhappiness. It is the 40th year in which the mighty force of the American Republic has been introduced among nations, whose dominions are expanding and whose instruments to a certain extent are war. I am not implying the slightest blame. Far from it. I am not refusing sympathy to the American Republic in the difficulties through which it has passed; but no one can deny that its appearance among factors Asiatic at all events, and possibly in European diplomacy, is a grave and serious event which may not conduce to the interests of peace, though I think in any event it is likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain."

"But what this impresses upon us is that the subject matter of war is terribly prevalent on all sides. We are nations decaying, whose government is so bad that it can neither maintain the power of self-defense or retain the affection of its subjects; and when this occurs there are always neighbours impelled by some motive—it may be the highest philanthropy or it may be the natural desire of empire—to contest as to who shall be heir to the falling nation; and that is the cause of war."

Lord Salisbury then alluded to the rapidity and unexpectedness with which wars break out, and said: "If Great Britain should ever permit herself or her defences to weaken, her whole position would be completely jeopardized. It is, therefore, impossible in the present state and temper of the world to intermit our naval and military precautions."

He concluded by repudiating "all suggestion that our preparations mean that the country is animated by the lust of conquest or love of war, declaring that Great Britain was only resolved to maintain the empire Britons have received from their forefathers and to support the peace which is the glory and sustenance of our empire."

A great ovation from the entire assembly marked the conclusion of the Premier's speech. The Duke of Devonshire, president of the council, said in the course of his speech in reply to the toast to Her Majesty's Ministers: "There is no reason to desist from the work of strengthening our naval forces and general defences, since Fashoda is only an incident in a much larger question."

NORTHERN NEWS.
(From Shanghai papers.)

Two workmen, who were employed at Shanghai for having a ton of coal in their possession of which they could give no satisfactory account.

It is reported in native circles in Shanghai that Tsoai Chien Ipu, the deputy sent by the Governor of Kiangsu to investigate and make enquiries regarding clandestine shipments of rice, came to Shanghai a few days ago, and kept his mission very secret. He has succeeded in obtaining some information and has gone back to Soochow to make his report.

A fire broke out shortly after midnight on Monday week at No. 50, Szechuan Road, Shanghai, the house standing in an alleyway leading off the Szechuan Road. The fire brigades were soon on the spot and managed to stave off what might have been a serious conflagration. No. 50 was entirely gutted out and also the upper stories of No. 61. The owner of the property is insured for Tls. 2,500, the bulk of which falls on the Hamburg Society 1877. By three o'clock the firemen had extinguished the flames. It is believed the fire originated in the upsetting of a kerosene lamp in one of the upper rooms. Some anxiety was felt for the offices of the *Daily Press*, also Hewitt & Co., and the premises leased by Llewellyn & Co., for their stored ware business.

ANOTHER LOAN.
The *Universal Gazette* says that Director-General Sheng had several times requested Minister Wu in America to negotiate a loan for the Lihua railway scheme, but owing to the Hispano-American war the negotiations had to be suspended. Peace has now been concluded and Minister Wu resumed his arrangements with wealthy merchants in the States, the result of which was the establishment of an American syndicate for a loan of 400,000 gold dollars. The loan has been communicated to Director Sheng, who reported to the Tszuhli Yamen by wire. Information as to guarantee, commission, interest, etc., have not yet come to hand.

LI'S MISSION.
According to a Tientsin dispatch Li Hung-chang took away with him sixteen students for service on the Yellow River Commission. They have been enlisted partly from the Engineer Cadet Corps of the Tientsin Military Academy and partly from the engineering school attached to the Kaiping Military Academy. This corps will be set to work at Tongshan. This corps will be set to work at Tongshan. This corps will be set to work at Tongshan.

It is reported in mandarin circles in Shanghai that Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, the well-known Reformer and ex-Editor of *Chinese Progress*, has since seeking refuge in Japan, become a naturalized citizen of that State. This step was obviously forced upon him in order to protect himself, while editing his paper the *Tsing-tziao*, against the secret machinations of the emissaries of the present Government of China who may be trusted to use every effort to smuggle the Mr. Liang back into Chinese territory. The *Tsing-tziao* is published daily at Tokio and seeks not only to champion the reform case in China but also to strengthen the bonds between Mr. Liang's native and his adopted country.

DEVELOPMENT OF SHANTUNG.
It is reported that the negotiations pending for some time between the various Syndicates formed in Germany for the development of Shantung, notably between that of the Deutsch-Siamische Bank and of Messrs. Carlowsky & Co., the latter of which had already completed a rough survey of the proposed railway from Tientsin to Chinanfu and Tschou, and had also acquired extensive coal-lands and commenced boring operations, have been brought to a head and that a general amalgamation of interests has been arranged. Railway construction work will probably be commenced at once, and it is to be hoped that an era of prosperity will be inaugurated in Shantung by which the natives of the province themselves amongst whom large sums will be expended during the next few years.

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A Peking despatch states that four more counsels of the Palace suspected of belonging to the "Emperor's Clique" as opposed to the Empress Dowager's have been arrested by the latter's command and, after having been tortured before the Chief Eunuch's Court, were, on the 20th ultimo handed over to the Board of Punishments to be exiled to Kuchingia, "after the sentence of the Board of Punishments." This Empress Dowager's move may be taken as an act of executive leniency on the part of the Empress Dowager whose practice has been generally to order delinquent eunuchs to be beaten to death whenever handed over to the tender mercies of the Chief Eunuch's Court.

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Dec. 7	Tai-chow	Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
7	Hongchow	Shanghai, B. & S.
7	Chowang	Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
8	Thales	Amoy, J. M. & Co.
8	Szhan	Amoy, B. & S.
8	Tamsui	Hongkong, B. & S.
9	Haimun	Amoy, J. M. & Co.
9	El Dorado	Shanghai, J. M. & Co.
9	Kiangpak	Chian, etc., Tung Kee
11	Siam	Hongkong, B. & S.
11	Kwangsi	Hongkong, B. & S.
12	Newchwang	Cfoo, etc., B. & S.
12	Thales	Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
13	Nanyang	Hongkong, J. M. & Co.
13	Italian	Amoy, J. M. & Co.
13	Nanyang	Amoy, L. Y. S. & Co.
13	Loosok	Bangkok, B. & S.

Departures	for	Agents.
Dec. 7	Chowang	Shanghai, J. M. & Co.
7	Amoy	Shanghai, B. & S.
7	Hongchow	Amoy, J. M. & Co.
7	Tai-chow	Amoy, J. M. & Co.
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IN PORT—Newchwang.

Intimations.

THE MUTUAL STORES.
36, 38 & 40, POTTINGER STREET.
1898

SALE OF WORK.
THE FRENCH SISTERS beg to announce that they will have a SALE OF WORK and other articles suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, at the Consignee, from the 15th to the 23rd instant, inclusive, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. When they hope their friends will patronise them.

Owing to the absence of the Mother Superior their BAZAAR will not take place till the 29th inst.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1898. [1455]

VERNON OSBORNE
late Pianist
RUSSIAN OPERA Co.,
Nagasaki.
Open for engagements for:
DANCES, SMOKE CONCERTS, &c.
Apply ROBINSON PIANO Co.,
Hongkong.
2nd December, 1898. [1408]

WANTED.
MARRIED couple want large ROOM or two small, or would share house, Board optional.
T. F. H. M. "TELEGRAPH."
Hongkong, 16th November, 1898.

LEVY HERMANOS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated CLEMENT, HUMMER and GLADIATOR Co. Ltd. DUNLOP TYRES BICYCLES—PRICE, \$185. A special reliable Watch made for this Climate.
Quality A \$16
Quality B \$12
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

F. CAZANOVE,
B.O.D. AUX.
GOLD MEDALS
Paris 1889, 1892, 1895, 1898.
LIQUOR
OF THE FINEST FATHER
A. KERMANN.
This LIQUOR is employed with success to restore the FORCES of the STOMACH and FACILITATE the DIGESTION.
Tonic WINE
Of the Dr. F. A. KERMANN
CREME DE MANDARINE
A. KERMANN
Apply to
Messrs. DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Hongkong.
Agents for LAENDLER & Co., Paris.

THE GRILL ROOM.
HONGKONG, 1st September, 1897.

Auctions.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION
TUESDAY, the 20th day of December, 1898.
at 3 P.M.
at their Offices, Praya Central, in One Lot.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.
ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 1413, formerly known as the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 5A. These premises (Nos. 235 and 238, Queen's Road Central) are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 1st July 1846. Annual proportion of CROWN RENT \$20. The Lot number was altered last year to No. 1413, but the Crown Lease has never been taken up.

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of LAND situate at Victoria aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION D of MARINE LOT No. 100. These premises face on the Praya West (No. 213) and are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 27th January, 1862. Annual Proportion of CROWN RENT \$22.

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of LAND situate at Victoria aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION I of MARINE LOT No. 100. These premises face on Queen's Road West (Nos. 373 and 375) and Sai Hing Land (Nos. 4 and 5) and are held for the same term as SECTION D of MARINE LOT 100 above. Annual Proportion of CROWN RENT, \$15.

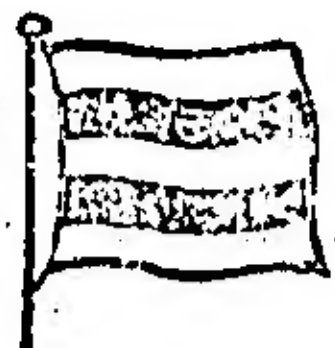
ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION Q of MARINE LOT No. 100. These premises face on Sai Wo Lane (Nos. 1 and 2) and are held for the same term as SECTION D and L above. Annual Proportion of CROWN RENT \$15.

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION C of MARINE LOT No. 108. These premises face on Praya West (No. 235) and are held for

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATION.	SAILING DATES.
SANUKI MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON, NEW-CASTLE, ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	THURSDAY, 22nd Dec., at 4 P.M.
HIROSHIMA MARU	Kobe and YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 22nd Dec., at 4 P.M.
SAGAMI MARU	SHANGHAI, CHEMULPO, and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 23rd Dec., at 4 P.M.
YAMAHIRO MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 23rd Dec., at 4 P.M.
MUKI MARU	BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 27th Dec., at 4 P.M.
RIJUN-MARU	SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A., and KOREA, YOKOHAMA, U.S.A., and HONOLULU	THURSDAY, 29th Dec., at 4 P.M.
OMI MARU	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 30th December, at 4 P.M.

* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1898.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

THOMPSON AND BEDFORD DEPARTMENT

Have in Stock and are now offering for Sale a full line of CYLINDER, ENGINE, & SPINDLE OILS.

MINERAL COLZA, (300° Fire Test).

A high grade burning Oil for Ship Lights, Light-Houses, Tram Cars and Railway Trains, and for all uses where a highest degree of safety is required.

MINERAL WAX.

Under, Sealed and Refused.

ORDERS SOLICITED and LOWEST PRICES QUOTED.

SETTING UP OF DISTILLERIES

Rice - Corn - Sugar-cane, etc.

PRODUCTION OF EXTRA-NEUTRAL ALCOHOLS

SETTING UP OF

Liquor Factories - Preserves Factories

Laboratories of Druggists - Essences Factories

STEAM KITCHENS

ECROT & GRANGE, rue Mathis, PARIS

Apply to Messrs. HODWICK, GIBBS & Co. Hong Kong

TEETHING BABIES.

need line for the teeth. All children need line for a healthy formation of the growing bones. Curvature of the spine, bow legs, and S-shaped bones do not have enough line. When children are thin they need material for making flesh.

Scott's Emulsion

contains line, and also the very essence of rich blood and healthy flesh. It has a remarkable effect in building up a child, and is a healthy growth. The problem is simple. Scott's Emulsion can be the actual elements of food in an easy form for digestion and assimilation. Try it.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China: WATKINS & Co., Hongkong.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMAN'S RAUHEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1896.

MITSUBISHI KAISHA.

No. 6, Le Hing Street, Praya Central.

Head Office - TOKYO.

Branch Offices - LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG and all Ports in JAPAN.

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Hongkong, 14th May, 1896.

MITSUBISHI KAISHA.

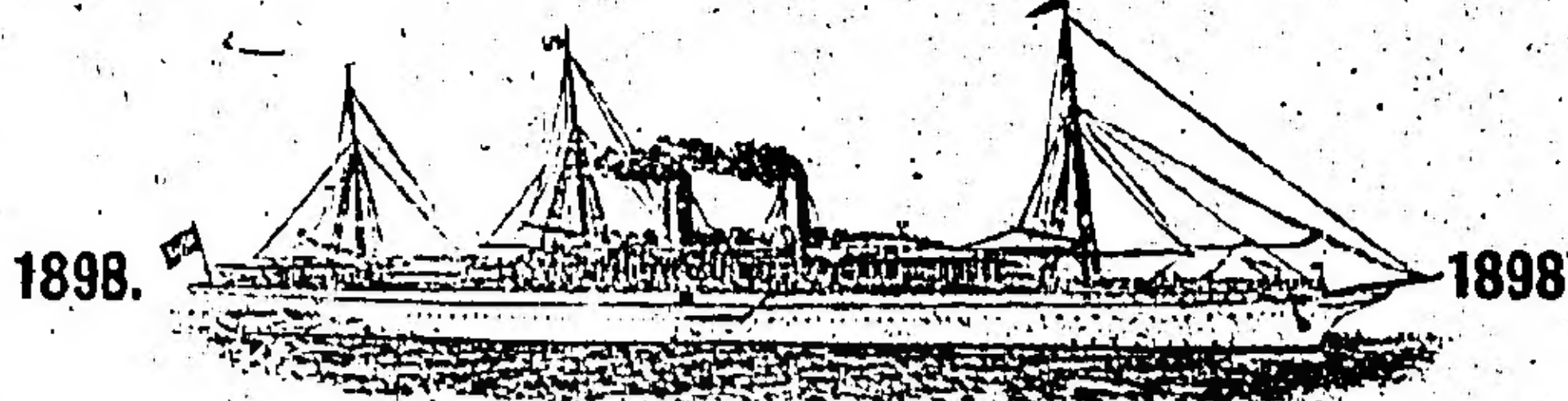
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Branch Offices - LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG and all Ports in JAPAN.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., 1898.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 18th Jan., 1899.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 15th Feb., 1899.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PACIFIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS, of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers are booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and its appointments and cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Paddlers Street.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1898.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

NIPPON MARU...Via Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu...To-morrow, 15th Dec., 1898, at Noon.

AMERICA MARU...Via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu...Saturday, 14th Jan., 1899.

HONGKONG MARU...Via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu...Tuesday, 7th Feb., 1899.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, TO-MORROW, the 15th December, 1898, at NOON, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also, the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1898.

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Mails.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

(Freight Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight and Passage.
KONIGSBERG	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	16th Dec. Daylight.	Freight and Passage.
Christianen	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	19th	Freight and Passage.
HAMBURG	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	December.	Freight and Passage.
Voss	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 31st December.	Freight and Passage.
HEIDELBERG	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	January.	Freight and Passage.
Schiller	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 5th January.	Freight and Passage.
SIBERIA	GENOA AND HAMBURG	About 18th January.	Freight and Passage.
Hildebrandt	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	January.	Freight and Passage.
ARMENIA	HAMBURG AND ANTWERP	January.	Freight and Passage.
Magin	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	January.	Freight and Passage.

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Calling at NAPLES for Passengers only, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1898.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan Ports and HONOLULU, The UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Belgian King... 3,379 Thursday, Dec. 15

Carlisle City... 3,002 Jan. 15

Curmishshire... 2,929 Feb. 14

* At Noon.

THE Steamship

"BELGIAN KING" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, TO-MORROW, the 15th December, at Noon.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the OFFICE until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1898.

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Mails.

HAMBURG AMERICA LINE.

(East Asiatic Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

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SIBERIA	GENOA AND HAMBURG	About 18th January.	Freight and Passage.
Hildebrandt	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	January.	Freight and Passage.
ARMENIA	HAMBURG AND ANTWERP	January.	Freight and Passage.
Magin	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	January.	Freight and Passage.

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Calling at NAPLES for Passengers only, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1898.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.